



RESEARCH PAPER

Adaptation of English Loan Words in Pahari: An Adaptability Scale Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study unfolds the morphological incorporation of English words borrowed into Pahari language. To check the coincidence of morphological adaptation of English loan words in Pahari a tri- stratal loan words adaptability scale (AL Karuri, 1986) has been used that provides three levels of adaptability. It categorizes the words into merely adapted loan words (M.As), partially adapted loan words (P.As) and fully adapted loan words (F.As). This research is qualitative in nature and data has been collected through convenient sampling. Observation and audio recordings of Pahari speakers has been used as data collecting tool. The study reveals that when Pahari takes the loan from other languages, its morphological system is automatically activated to nativize the foreign word. Majority of Pahari morphological rules are applied on English loans wherever the requisite criteria is fulfilled. It also discovers the fact that Pahari contains M.As and P.As with zero analogical change in small amount. A new category of English P.As has been explored in Pahari which reflects morphological change by keeping the English phonology intact which is further divided into two sub classes. The research concludes that English F. As in Pahari are most commonly found loan words as compared to other two types.

Key words: Loan words, Morphological adaptation, Adaptability scale MA, PA and FA loan words

Introduction

This study deals with the morphological adaptation of English loan words in Pahari language. Lexical borrowing is not a novice term in a field of linguistics. It is used to refer to the process by which a word transfers from source/donor language to another, the recipient language. Kachru (1994), propose two hypotheses for language borrowing: One is Deficit Hypothesis and the other is Dominance Hypothesis. Kachru (1994) is of the opinion, "the deficit hypothesis assumes the borrowing as a remedy to the linguistic deficit. It aims to fill the linguistic gaps. According to this hypothesis, when particular language lacks in lexical equivalent, borrowing take place. For example, Pahari language has no equivalent for Sofa, Taxi etc. so, they are borrowed. The dominance hypothesis deals with dominance of culture. It proposes when two cultures make contact with each other, the dominate culture always becomes donor. Culture learning and word-borrowing always moves from dominant to the subordinate.

Present work deals with morphology of English loan words in Pahari which belongs to Indo-Aryan family and it is also one of the languages of subcontinent. Subcontinent remained a British colony for a long period and in this prolonged period, the languages of the subcontinent developed socio-cultural relations with English culture and language. So, here according to dominance hypothesis a relation of dominant and subordinate developed between English and Pahari. Moreover, English is widely spoken language today and it has

gained the status of international language. All fields of life are using it as a medium of communication. Now-a-days, it is the language of science and technology, `business and trade etc. Under this trance of English language, urge for learning English is increasing day by day in Pakistan. English is one of the official languages in Pakistan. Our all educational institutions are teaching it as a compulsory subject. Even at higher education level, it is also a popular subject of study. Having no knowledge of English becomes a sign of stigma here. Now it has become language of authority, and considered a status symbol. Rehman (2005) considers, "English is a language of power and status symbol". Same is the case in AJK where English usage is considered status and prestige icon.

According to Mahmood (2011) when the language borrows the word either they are adopted or adapted. Term adoption refers to mere borrowing means without harming the form and pronunciation of the source language while adaption makes the borrowing process little bit complex by bringing change in form and pronunciation of source language.

When the word is adapted in any language, it has to face multi-dimensional adaptations i.e. phonological and morphological adaptation, syntactic and semantic adaptation. It is very difficult to discuss all type of adaptations in single work so that present study is only confined to morphological adaptations. All type of derivational and inflectional integration comes under the umbrella term morphological adaptation. However, the primary focus of this work is on some major points, including gender and number, the derivation of nouns, adjectives and verbs by affixation.

Framework of the Study

In order to study the incorporation of loan words in Pahari language and their degree of adaptability on a Tri strata adaptability scale has been used that was introduced by Al-Kārūrī (1986) who classifies loanwords in Arabic into three categories. He has used this scale to investigate the levels adaptability of loan words in Arabic language. These three levels are given below.

Merely Adapted Loanwords

These are the loan words which undergo neither segmental nor analogical alteration.

Partially Adapted Loanwords

The loan words which display segmental alternations but no analogical alterations are called partially adapted loan words.

Fully Adapted Loanwords

This type exhibits both segmental and analogical modification.

Statement of the Problem

Being a regional language and under the powerful influence of English and Urdu, Pahari language can be considered a neglected one. Before 2010, we find few research works on it but now the novel researchers are working on it. Yet there are many areas which need to be explored. There has been no trace of morphological studies examining the issue of linguistic adaptation of English loanwords in Pahari. Qadir and Bukhari (2011) explored the Phonological adaptation of Pahari language but they have said nothing particular about morphological adaptations. Morphological adaptation of English borrowed words in Pahari language is also one of area which should be unveiled. Moreover, we don't have any authentic literature which can give us the knowledge of examining morphological

incorporation of English loanwords as they are used in Pahari language. Therefore, the study is hoped to add additional innovative data to the existing literature

Research Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:

- i. To discover morphological variations occurring in the adaptation of English loan words in Pahari
- ii. To determine whether English loan words in Pahari coincide with the loan words adaptability scale or not.

Research Questions

This work will address two major questions:

- i. What types of morphological changes occur in English loan words adapted in Pahari?
- ii. Do English loans words in Pahari coincide with the loan words adaptability scale?

Significance of the Study

The main purpose of the present study is to explore the morphological changes in the English loan words because this is the area in Pahari language which has never been addressed before. Morphological study unveils all the levels of word structuring. So, when the foreign word is borrowed, native morphology applies its own rules to nativize it. During the process of adaptation, word has to go through different morphological levels. Sometimes it has been mutated to adjust local inflections and sometimes, local derivational morphemes are attached with it for smooth communication. The whole morphological process of nativization is very interesting area for study and requires keen observation. At the same time during adaptation, all the words are not borrowed in a same way. There are different levels of adaptation which are chosen according to the need. So, these are the reasons which stimulated the researcher for this particular research. This particular work is aimed to provide the authentic detail about morphological adaptation of English loan words in Pahari language. It will pave the way for the new researchers by providing the detail in the field of loan words morphology in Pahari language. It will motivate the upcoming researchers to work on other hidden areas of Pahari language related to loan words. Having a relation of donor and recipient, it provides the way to new researchers to work on language typology of English and Pahari.

Limitations of the Study

Pahari language spoken in different areas of AJK has slight variations. As convenient sampling has been used for data collection so the population is confined to Pahari language spoken in Dhirkot region.

Literature Review

Term “adaptation and integration of loanwords” is demonstrated by Haspelmath (2009). He explains this term that if the phonological, morphological, syntactic and orthographic properties of a borrowed word are non-confirming to recipient language, then that loan word is adapted by recipient language. He demonstrates this fact by quoting examples from Russian and French i.e. the incorporation of French word *résumé* [ʁezyme] „summary”, into the Russian language, alters it into *rezjume* in which the French /y/ gets replaced by the Russian /ju/ because Russian phonology is devoid of such front rounded vowel. Languages which are in close contact with each other, freely borrow the words from

each other. According to Hans and Joseph "languages and dialects ... do not exist in a vacuum": there is always linguistic contact between groups.

According to Campbell's (1998) "a process when one language takes words from another language and makes them part of its own vocabulary and such words are referred to as loanwords". Thomason and Kaufman (1988) take the process of loaning as "the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of these incorporated features". Hoffer (2005) describes the borrowing in socio-cultural perspective by defining it the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact".

Islam (2011) analyzed morphology of loan words in Urdu language. He deduced that English loans are not so much ancient but loanwords from Persian/Arabic are older in Urdu and now their presence is like native Urdu words. The aim of this thesis is to see how Persian, Arabic and English loanwords are morphologically adapted. In the development of Urdu morphology, the loans from these languages have a fundamental role. So the research keenly observes the adaptation of English loans by treating Urdu morphology an extract of these three sources. Islam is of the opinion that English loanwords are latest than other loans that's why they should be considered as foreign. The hypothesis at the beginning of the study was that the affixation, whether inflectional or derivational, might be on native Urdu patterns but that the compounding of English loans is more with the older loans.

Oh & Kim (2012) studied the adaption of the English plural suffix into Korean in Google searches. They highlighted the fact that phonology plays a vital role in adaptation of the morphology of a borrowed word. They claimed that to study the morphological integration of borrowed word calculation of sound mappings is mandatory. To justify this claim they presented the example of adaptation of the allomorphs /tʃ, dʒ/ into a single sound in Korean.

Goldstein (2012) claims that English loan words are used in Japanese media abundantly and the core purpose is linguistic embellishment. He worked on the use of English loanwords in Japan's media which is very common there. He also claims a myriads of grammatical mistakes loanwords usage.

Hussain, Mahmood and Mahmood (2012) investigated strategies used by recipient system Punjabi for English loan words. The study focuses on route followed by English loans in Pahari via Urdu. In order to indicate the way of borrowing, similarities and dissimilarities were noticed from the conversation of monolingual and bilingual speakers. Researchers selected 292 loan words from Punjabi and Urdu. They identified that Urdu uses the strategies like Metathesis, Aphaeresis and substitution of consonants for loan words adaptation.

Felonik (2013) worked on gender adaptation of borrowed words in Ukrainian. For this purpose, he dissected 247 loanwords. He deduced them from newspaper and online youth forums in Ukrain. In his work he used the gender as a sociolinguistic parameter. He concluded from his research that inflectional system is working behind gender assignment of English loan words in Ukrainian language.

Mutua (2013) worked on Kikamba, to highlight the native language strategies to handle English borrowed words from phonological perspective. He points out the absence of consonant clusters in Kikamba but his observation shows that Kikamba does not brings change in some consonant clusters of English loans during adaptation process.

125 English loanwords in Hadhrami Arabic were dissected by Bahumaid (2015). Data was collected from oral and printed sources. The main focus of the study is on number,

gender conversion and pattern of verbs. He deduced from his research that during nativisation most of the loan compound nouns, are mutated into one word by emitting second element of the compound. For the making plurals, masculine singular nouns which contain consonantal ending get morphological inflection /-a:t/. During the process of borrowing, English verbs are added with native patterns. A Verbs which have a root of three or four consonants, gets the vowels insertion. The motive behind borrowing is to fill the lexical gap.

Bueasa (2015) studied the adaptation of loan words in classical Arabic. According to him Classical Arabic has borrowed words from different languages such as Latin, Greek, and Turkish etc. His work displays that Classic Arabic the incorporation of loan words involves either adoption or adaption. In case of adoption they don't undergo alteration but in case of adaption they are phonologically and morphologically changed.

Investigation of the semantics of English loanwords in Arabic media language by dissecting loanwords from Arab Gulf states newspapers was done by Athwary, (2016). The study exposed the high ratio of technical and scientific English loanwords in Arabic media (9%-18%) and low ratio of nontechnical loanwords (1% - 8%). According to him, there are some aspects which are responsible for semantic change e.g. need, semantic similarity, and factors of social and psychological considerations (e.g. prestige, taboo). He finds the problem of synonymy in those loanwords that have "Arabic equivalents" in the language.

Al.Athwari (2017) studied the phonotactic adaptation of English loanwords in modern standard Arabic. He is of the opinion that loan word adaptation take place at syllabic level. He collected 300 English words for dissection. He found germination and syllabic consonant conversion etc. in English loans in MSA. He further claims that phonological integration of English loans in modern standard Arabic at syllabic level is based on inherited linguistic constraints.

Dashti & A. Dashti (2017) worked on the morphological adaptation of English loan words on Twitter. This research takes Kuwaiti Arabic as a recipient language. The researchers claim that use of English lexical items is abundant in Kuwait. The responsible factors are media and direct contact with English language. This trance mostly effected the new generation of Kuwait, because they make excessive use of English loanwords on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook etc. In comparison to English, phonologically and morphologically, Kuwaiti language is different. For analysis 400 hundred tweets were selected. This analysis proves that use of English loan words is common in Kuwait and native morphology is applied by kuwatians for morphological adaptation of English loans in twitter.

Uushona (2019) investigate the adaptation of German loan words in Oshiwambo language from phonological and morphological perspective. He has used the Natural Generative Phonology theory and the general word formation theory as the theoretical framework. He propagates that German loan words have to face many vowel and consonantal changes during the process of integration. For analysis he has also transcribed the whole data. His observation points out the borrowing of nouns, adjectives and verbs of German language. This study provides an innovative data in the linguistic study of Oshiwambo in particular and general view point of Bantu language.

The review of literature reveals that the Loanword morphology has been studied extensively in recent years; however, none of the research has been carried out to study the morphological changings in loan words in Pahari. The present study is the first that specifically concerns to address the morphological adaptation of English Loanwords into Pahari.

Material and Methods

The qualitative descriptive research design has been used to do the content analysis of Morphological integration of English loanwords borrowed into Pahari. Pahari is an unwritten language. Due to rare literature on Pahari, the researcher used the field linguistics method to collect loanwords from daily conversations of Pahari speakers. The researcher also made use of her intuitive knowledge for data collection process. Being the native speaker of Pahari the researcher has the knowledge of some modification in Loan words. Based on this experience the researcher prepared a word list consisting of 235 English loans used in Pahari. Pahari speakers between the ages of 30 to 55 were provided with this word list. They were asked to utter the words by applying different morphological processes by giving them different context to use those words. The researcher noted English loans words in the dairy along with modifications made by Pahari speakers. Data was transcribed by using the IPA symbols and then it has been presented in tabular form for morphological adaptation analysis.

Adaptation of Loan Words in Pahari

The following section deals with data analysis on the basis of loan word adaptability scale by Al karuri (1986) which provides three levels of adaptability. It categorizes the words into M.As (merely adapted loan words), P.As (partially adapted loan words) and F.As (fully adapted loan words).

Merely adopted loan words in Pahari

This type of loanwords does not affect any segmental or analogical alterations. They are adapted as the same as they occur in donor language. According to Al Karuri (1986) these words are not altered by recipient language. Fully Adapted means that the English loan words are transferred into Pahari completely. It means when English words are adopted into Pahari, they are simply pronounced and spelled as they are spelled and pronounced in English. There are no changes in terms of pronunciation spelling, and meaning. In Pahari the merely adopted English loans are not so common. Most of the English Loans are modified according to Pahari Morphological Rules but there are some abbreviations of designations which do not show any phonological change. They also remain unaffected from Pahari morphology. The examples are 'DC', 'SDM' etc. Following table contains the mealy adopted English Abbreviations in Pahari.

Table 1
English M.As in Pahari

English Loan	Pahari Transcription	Adopted Gender	Adopted Plural
DC	di.si	M/F	di.si
SDM	es.di.em	M/F	es.di.em
SP	es.pi	M/F	es.pi
DG	di.dʒi	M/F	di.dʒi

This tabular data provides the illustration of English M.As that remain free from effects of recipient language morphology. 'DC' is the abbreviation of deputy commissioner which is an English word. In colloquial conversation, this designation is addressed with this English abbreviation. Its phonology and morphology both remain intact during adaptation in Pahari. As its pronunciation is not altered by beneficiary language. This abbreviation signifies the designation hold by human beings who could be male or female. So, both of the languages treat it as the same in terms of gender. For pluralization, it does not exhibit any morphological transformation. 'S.D.M', 'S.P' and 'D.G' also provide the traces of English M.As in Pahari language and these words remain free from morphological and phonological

effects of source language. This category is very rare in Pahari language as few words are found for this category.

English Partially adapted loan words in Pahari

According to Al karuri (1986) P.As are those borrowed words that are modified and adapted in terms of pronunciation and spelling but morphologically they get no alteration. Pahari speakers modify and adapt the spelling and pronunciation of the English loan words when they use it in Pahari. Like the loan words, 'AC' and 'ASP' are transformed phonologically during adaptation process. Gender and pluralization process of source language does not affect them. Segmental alternations are there but no trace of analogical alterations is found in them.

This type gets diversity in Pahari because present study discovers a new type which manifest a variation by showing analogical changes without spoiling the phonology as in bill, jeep etc. In these words, no change occurs in terms of pronunciation but morphological change is observed in them as their gender is converted according to the gender system of recipient language. So, the English P.As could be categorized into sub categories:

- a) Morphologically intact English P.As in Pahari with segmental transformation
- b) Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with morphological transformation

Morphologically intact English P.As in Pahari with segmental transformation

This subclass represents those English loans which undergo phonological adaptation without affecting the source language morphology. Like English M.As in Pahari, this type is also not so common in Pahari. Some designations could be kept in this class. The instances are given below in tabular form.

Table 2

Morphologically intact English P.As in Pahari with segmental transformation

Loan word	Pahari pronunciation	Adopted gender	Adopted plural
Coach	kotʃ	M/F	kotʃ
Umpire	əmpær	M/F	əmpær
Secretary	səktri	M/F	Səktri
Deputy Secretary	dipti səktri	M/F	dipti səktri

Above table manifest that Pahari is modifying the phonology of these words but it is making no morphological change in them. 'Coach' is a designation and it is related to games. It is phonological adapted because it contains /əʊ/ diphthong in its English pronunciation and according to Qadir and Bukhari (2011) some diphthongs are replaced by single vowel in Pahari. So, this diphthong contained by 'coach' is changed by /o/ vowel when adapted in Pahari while in 'umpire' /aiə/ trip thong is replaced by single vowel /æ/ vowel. Morphologically, these designations are adopted by Pahari as no analogical change occurs in them. Third word is 'secretary' which is also a designation hold by human beings. Its pronunciation is also modified by Pahari speakers. They do not pronounce rə which is the second syllable in its English pronunciation. Pahari speakers use only two syllables to pronounce it. Its morphological analysis shows that it remains unchanged morphologically

during the process of nativization. Same phenomena could be observed in other instances of this category.

Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with morphological transformation

This subcategory of P.As is not described in AL Karuri's (1986) distinction of loan words. This category is discovered in Pahari language. It shows adaptation only in one field that is morphological transformation while the phonologically these words are adopted so, it seems convenient to keep this sub category under the umbrella term P.As. This category includes the words like 'bat' jeep' etc. A vigilant observation leads us towards another distinction. For example the words 'bat' and 'jeep' also show slight variation. During the adaptation process, source language converts the gender of 'bat' according to native rules but it brings no morphemic change in it to show pluralization while the next word 'jeep' also faces the morphemic change for pluralization. So, on the basis of above discussion, segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with morphological transformation could be further divided into two sub classes: Segmentally, intact P.As with number and gender change and segmentally intact P.As with gender change.

Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with number and gender change

This category represents that P.As which undergo number and gender change while phonologically they remain the same. Following section gives morphological and phonological illustration of these words.

This kind includes mostly the words which are monosyllabic and do not show any segmental change. Some of the words are listed below in the table to justify this claim.

Table 3

Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with number and gender change

Loan word	Pahari pronunciation	Adapted gender	Adapted plural
Jeep	dʒi:p	Feminine	dʒi:pā:
Mill	mɪl	Feminine	mɪlā:
SIM	sɪm	Feminine	sɪmā:
Dish	dɪʃ	Feminine	dɪʃā:

Above table gives the illustration of those words which segmentally remain the same. It contains all the mono syllabic word. They contain /i/ vowel as their peak and they all remain the same segmentally when borrowed by Pahari

For example 'Mill' is mono syllabic word and has same pronunciation in English and Pahari. 'Jeep' also has a single syllable and its pronunciation also remains the same. Likewise, no change is observed in the pronunciation of other words given in table.

These words accept Pahari pluralization morpheme for pluralization for example 'Dish'. It is made plural by adding ā. 'Jeep', 'mill', 'SIM', and 'dish' are illustrated in the table. All these words take -ā morpheme to show number while adapted in Pahari. They have neuter gender in English language but during the adaptation process their gender is changed either into masculine or feminine as all the words mentioned in this category in the table get feminine gender by Pahari.

Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with gender change

This category represents the words which show gender conversion with zero morphemic change for pluralization. The words related to this type show no phonological change. Normally, monosyllabic words are kept in this category but few bi syllabic words also fulfill the required criteria.

Table 4
Segmentally intact English P.As in Pahari with gender change

Loan word	Pahari pronunciation	Pahari gender	Pahari plural
Bat	bæt	Masculine	Bat
Tissue	'tɪfu	Masculine	Tissue
Boot	bu:t	Masculine	Boot
Bill	bil	Masculine	Bill

It can be seen that except 'tissue' other words are monosyllabic. They contain /i:/, /i/, /æ/ and /u:/ vowels. These words are pronounced by Pahari speakers same as pronounced in English. 'Tissue' has two syllables but its pronunciation is not changed by Pahari speakers. 'Boot', 'Bat' and 'Bill' are mono syllabic and no change in Pronunciation has been observed in them during adaptation process.

The above table contains the example of 'bat', 'mill' and 'tissue' which show zero morphemic change for pluralization. These words take no pluralization morpheme and consequently remain unchanged but they can't escape gender transformation. For example 'bat' has neutral gender in English but Pahari assigns masculine gender to it. Same is the case with other words given in table. All these words have neuter gender in English so they are forced to be converted into masculine or feminine.

English fully adapted Loan words in Pahari

As their title suggests, they are the words which bore both phonological and morphological adaptations. These are the loanwords that undergo both segmental and analogical modification to correspond to recipient language word patterns.

This type of words is in abundant in number in Pahari. In overall comparison, they are present in large amount than other two types described above

Table 5
English F.As in Pahari

Loan word	Pahari pronunciation	Adapted gender	Adapted plural
Chocolate	tʃa:klet	Feminine	tʃa:kletā
Charger	tʃa:rdʒʊr	Masculine	tʃa:rdʒʊr
Plate	plet	Feminine	pletā
Helicopter	hɜlikəʔtʊr	Masculine	hɜlikəʔtʊr
cycle	sɛkul	Feminine	Sɛklā
Toffee	ta:fi:	Feminine	Tafjā

Rickshaw	rəkʃa:	Masculine	rəkʃe:
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According to Khan and Bukhari (2011) some English consonant and vowel sounds are changed during the nativisation and they are substituted with nearby sounds as /θ, ð / are changed by / t^h, d / respectively. There are some diphthongs which are replaced by single sound i.e. /æ/ replaces the /aɪ/ diphthong. There are many other replacements on phonological level. So, a great variety is found in this category. Some instances are presented in the above table.

All the words given in the table show phonological alteration by RL. In chocolate /ɒ/ is changed into /a:/, /ə/ is completely deleted and /ɪ/ becomes /e/. Same is the case with other words. Pahari speakers pronounce /r/ sound in every position which can be observed in Pahari pronunciation of charge. Conversion of /ɒ/ into a: can be observed in toffee and rickshaw because /ɒ/ vowel is absent in Pahari. This change confirms first requirement of F.As.

All words given in the table also depict adaptation for pluralization and gender conversion. Plural morphemes -ã, -e: and -jã all are morpheme assigned by Pahari. Toffee becomes *taf jã* by taking plural morpheme - jã and Rickshaw takes the -e: morpheme to show number. Helicopter which has /ʊ/ vowel as a peak in its final syllable, for making plural it is replaced by /ə/ vowel. Plate, chocolate and cycle are converted into plural by adding -ã only two genders are present in Pahari while English has four genders. This gender gap is filled by converting the gender of words as it can be seen in table that all the English words which contain neutral gender they are assigned either masculine or feminine gender. Pahari lacks in neutral and common gender. All this description shows that these words face morphological change during the process of borrowing.

Conclusion

This study dissects the English loan words on the basis of criteria of adaptability scale by AL Karuri (1986). Data shows that M.As are present in Pahari but in very small amount. Some abbreviations of designations are given as examples. Then the traces of the category of P.As determined by AL Karuri (1986) are also found in Pahari. Like M.As this class also exists in small amount. This study further reveals that Pahari language shows variation by introducing a new form of P.As which show morphological change instead of phonological change. This category accommodates two types of words: Segmentally intact P.As with number and gender change and segmentally intact P.As with gender change. Then comes the most commonly occurring class that are F.As. This type is abundantly found in Pahari. Then the study progresses to adaptability scale test. This is the most interesting stage of the study. A great diversity is displayed by Pahari language. Study reveals that M.As are present in Pahari but they are not so much common. They include abbreviation of designations. Then comes P.As which are the borrowed words with segmental changes with no morphological change. Like M.As this type is also less frequent in Pahari. It includes designations and abbreviation of designations. This research discovers that Pahari reflect such type of lexical items of English loans which remain phonologically intact but morphologically, they are transformed according to Pahari morphological rules for instance bus, jeep etc. As this category represents partial changes, so this new type, is kept under the umbrella term partially adapted loan words. Moreover, this sub category is divided into two sub branches: Segmentally, intact P.As with number and gender change and segmentally intact P.As with gender change. According to Al-Karuri (1986), F.As are the loan words which show both morphological and phonological changes. Pahari language is profuse with this kind of English borrowed words. Some English sounds are not found in Pahari. They are substituted by other nearby sounds i.e. /ɒ/ is not present in Pahari and it is replaced by /a/ sound. On morphological level, they show transformation by conversion of gender. Most of

the English F.As get Pahari pluralization morphemes. Research proves the fact that F.As are most common category of English loan words in Pahari.

Recommendations

This work has explored the adaptation of English loan words in Pahari and it makes the way for the upcoming researchers to work on loan words taken from other languages in Pahari. Pahari has a close contact with Urdu language and it has borrowed many words from Urdu. So, it could be interesting to study the adaptation Urdu loan words in Pahari language. There exist some other loan words and their origin needs to be unveiled. So, a wonderful research could be carried out in the search of origin of these words in Pahari language. Furthermore, research also indicates that the comparative study could be made between Pahari and similar languages to Pahari i.e. Punjabi, Hindko etc. in order to determine similarities and dissimilarities in adaptation of English loan words.

Uushona (2019) suggests that the loan words etymological dictionaries should be designed containing words' origin along with the detail of segmental, analogical and the semantic progress. Researcher also holds this opinion that etymological dictionary of loan words could be a valuable development in the field of linguistic.

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